EXHIBIT 14

	ase 4:22-cv-05541-JST Document 101-15 Filed 06/28/24 Page 3 019		2
1	INDEX - VOLUME 1 - (Pages 1 - 8)		
2	SESSIONS		
3		PAGE	
4	MARCH 26, 2024 MORNING SESSION	3	
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21 22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			

1	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA - TUESDAY, 26 MARCH 2024	
2	MORNING SESSION	
3	(PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN COURT)	
4	(Call to order at 10:14 a.m.)	
5	THE COURT: Line 1 on the late calendar is Nathaniel	
6	Roye. May I have appearances?	
7	MR. GURL: Good morning, Your Honor. Kirk Gurl	
8	(phonetic) for the People.	
9	MR. FISSELL: Leo Fissell, deputy public defender	
10	seeking appointment.	
11	THE COURT: Yes. You're appointed.	
12	MR. FISSELL: Thank you, Your Honor. We're going to	
13	waive formal instruction and arraignment, enter pleas of not	
14	guilty, deny the allegations, reserve the right to demur, and	
15	make a motion for ongoing discovery.	
16	Concerning release, Your Honor, I'm asking for OR.	
17	I understand that this is a violation of a court order. Mr.	
18	Roye didn't I think it's actually in the police report. He	
19	thought it had expired. It was a temporary restraining order.	
20	He intends on challenging the underlying civil restraining	
21	order on the hearing date, which is April 4th.	
22	I've explained the situation to Mr. Roye, that	
23	currently he needs to stay 500 yards away from that address.	
24	We talked about how far 500 yards is. It's quite a distance.	
25	He's going to comply with that. I think this case may resolve	
26	after the civil hearing. I think that may be dispositive.	
27	THE COURT: So let me	
28	MR. GURL: I'm asking for OR release.	



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THE COURT: Let me tell you what I'm thinking out I'll argue it from both sides. What I would be inclined to do is to follow pre-trial in terms of the ACM. I would impose the additional condition of the GPS to monitor and enforce the stay away order. I think both attorneys may know informally, through discussions with the Court, the Court has recently had another case involving GPS where the Court has stricken search conditions. I would not necessarily impose search conditions in this case as a Court order, but the sheriff's department's position is that they will only accept GPS referrals with the search condition in place. I shouldn't say search condition. It's more of a 1035. And as I understand it, their position is that the monitoring of the GPS as well as contacts that they have to make with defendants on GPS require a waiver of Fourth Amendment rights and the search condition.

MR. FISSELL: And Your Honor, I think --

THE COURT: So I'm -- if you want -- as I've offered in prior cases, I'm willing to release him on ACM GPS and strike it. It would end up, I think, meaning he would stay in custody because the sheriffs won't accept him under the program.

MR. FISSELL: I understand that. I am very concerned about the search condition. It's the subject of a court case right now. I think the least restrictive means is regular ACM referral. We haven't tried that in this case. Again, I've explained the situation. I think an ACM referral is warranted at this time without a custody referral.

I've talked to Mr. Roye about the services they can offer. He's willing to do that. He's going to meet with them tomorrow. I'd like to start there. If there are issues after that, I'd understand a GPS. But I don't think we're there yet.

THE COURT: All right. What's the People's position?

MR. GURL: Your Honor, I believe that GPS monitoring with a search condition would be a good idea in this case.

The Defendant has been a major problem for residents and other members of the community in the Marina district. And he has clearly failed to obey a court order already. Based on that, I think we do need to have higher standards of supervision to make sure that the residents are able to enjoy their lives in their neighborhood, so.

MR. FISSELL: Mr. Roye and the other parties in this restraining order were the parties in another court case, a recent court case that got a lot of media attention, where the people named here assaulted Mr. Roye and his friends, bear maced them on the street. That was a court -- a jury decided that was self-defense. So Mr. Roye is the one who has been abused in this neighborhood. I think that will come up in the litigation about this restraining order.

At this time, again, we're asking for just an ACM release.

THE COURT: All right? I'm not taking into account whatever other litigation there may be. It's been my practice for the last year and a half is basically when you violate a

court's order, that I then increase the level of supervision in order to enforce it, so.

MR. FISSELL: And that increased supervision is an out-of-custody ACM approach and another court order.

THE COURT: The practice I've had in all narcotics cases, any kind of stay away cases, is to impose the GPS. And the problem I have right now is that I don't want to force him to give up his 1035. If he doesn't want to do it, I'll refer him for an ICR to see if there's a different option, but I can only consider the alternatives that are before me right now.

It looks like -- I did see his explanation, but it looks like he was just served two days prior with this restraining order, so I don't accept the explanation that he thought it was expired.

MR. FISSELL: Well, now he knows about it. We've had extensive conversations about it. The Court's told him about it. He fully understands, Your Honor. There's not going to be any issues here. You're saying you don't want to force him to give up his Constitutional rights, but you kind of are, right? That's the only way he's going to get out of custody.

THE COURT: The alternatives I have before me are I can release him with a search condition. I can refer him to ICR. Those are the two that I'm considering. If you want me to strike the 1035, and you can take a writ and appeal that, I'm willing to do that. I wouldn't normally. As I've said on the record, this isn't a case -- I want to enforce the stay away order. There's no weapon here that I'm concerned about.

So I'm not imposing a search condition as a court order. I can't control what the sheriff does with their program.

MR. FISSELL: So we can circumvent that by releasing him without the GPS.

THE COURT: I need a better way to enforce the stay away order, since he's violated the Court's order already.

MR. FISSELL: It's not the least restrictive means, Your Honor, which is required under <u>Humphrey</u>.

THE COURT: Well, why don't we set it for an ICR and come up with a better plan, because I don't have one other than that. Again, my standard practice, whenever you violate the Court's order, is to impose a higher level, including GPS.

MR. FISSELL: This isn't a standard case, Your Honor. It's a nonviolent restraining order violation, temporary restraining order, where the parties who were protected weren't even there. This is different than a sales case, where someone's back on the same blocks. I think a blanket policy isn't really doing any justice here in this situation, this specific case.

THE COURT: Okay. I have given you the options. I think I'm defaulting right now to ordering ICR to see if there can be a plan developed for his release. If he got placement somewhere else, I think that could satisfy the Court as a different way to satisfy the enforcement of the stay away order.

MR. FISSELL: The best promote?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Proceedings adjourned at 10:21 a.m.)

CERTIFICATION I, HANA COPPERMAN, a court-approved transcriber, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, pages 1 through 8, is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, to the best of my professional skills and abilities. Hama Copperman Hana Copperman CET-487 April 11, 2024 Digital Court Transcriber